

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-4f.

J. W. FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he will generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES SPEED.....**WM. F. BARRETT,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held at Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR......**JOHN M. HARLAN,**
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the collection of law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.....**E. L. VANWINKLE,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and Adams Circuit Courts.
Office—Frankfort and Danville.
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Beer and Ale.
I AM THE AGENT OF
WOLF & WALKER,
The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited.
Frankfort, March 30, 1864-1m*

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M., leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAM'L GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-4f

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding.—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.
FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding.—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding.—Headquarters, Munroville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chasse, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Mühlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCERIES.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. F. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Qwaley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 2 twif.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, March 25, 1864-4f.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,
And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.
JOHN HALEY.
Frankfort, March 23, 1864-4f.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding union as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of all politicians, in advance of their peers, are to us the sure guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1.00 per month; \$5.00 for six months; \$9.00 for one year.
L. A. CIVILLI,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His indelible preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various blood-purifiers, and is now being prepared in a more perfect and reliable form. His Compound Pectoral or Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. In the preparation of his life remains to be attained in his last discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That he nor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian dauntless to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpent. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA.

And indigestion train of symptoms, it acts more like charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.
A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved remedies, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give it.

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.
It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;
In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;
In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;
And in FEVER AND AGUE.

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.
Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, January 25, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$5 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
Jan. 25, 1864.

FOR SALE!

1,200 Choice Bacon Hams;

100 BACON SIDES;

200 KEGS PRIME LARD;

64 TUBS PRIME LARD;

2 TUBS SUGAR-CURED DR'D BEEF.

For sale by
GRAY & TODD,
Frankfort, March 14, 1864.—6f-4w.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs.

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m*

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

DASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID AND MOROCCO BOOTIES,

OF

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES OF EVERY STYLE.

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed

of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

March 13, 1864.—4f.

S. C. BULL.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

Trunks and Valises.

LAD

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

COMMUNICATIONS.

GREENVILLE, KY., April 27, 1864.

Editor of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*:
Many thanks from the young folks of Greenville, to the editor of the *Tri-Weekly* for his very interesting stories which his paper contains. The moment the mail comes, the paper called the *Tri-Weekly*, is called for by all who take it. We hope this will receive with pleasure. We remain very respectfully your friends,
JENNIE, MOLLIE, and IDA.

The above note from JENNIE, MOLLIE, and IDA, was received by "SPECIAL" in the absence of the Editor, and we return his thanks to the young ladies and the good people of Greenville for the interest manifested by them in the "old Commonwealth,"—old in years, but young and vigorous in striking blows at treason and its sympathizers,—and the Editor can very appropriately and justly say—

"My soul,
Like yours, is open to the charms of praise:
There is no joy beyond it, when the mind
Of him who hears it, can with honest pride,
Confess it just, and listen to its music."
We trust that not only JENNIE, MOLLIE, and IDA,—names which have graced the page of history,—but all the patriotic young ladies of the "dark and bloody ground," will emulate the noble example of the "heroines" of the Revolution, in this trying and perilous hour to their beloved country, and that every throb of their pure hearts will be a prayer to Him who doeth all good, for the speedy and successful crushing of this most wicked rebellion, and that once more the sweet songs of peace will be heard, instead of the clashing of arms, and the boom of cannon. Let your hearts, dear girls, remain ever true to these noble sentiments, that should stimulate both maid and matron to patriotic deeds,—and your reward will be certain, if not in the shape of a brave soldier boy,—it will be a crown that will never fade.

SPECIAL.

Union Meeting in Carter County.

Editor *Frankfort Commonwealth*:
At a Union meeting of the people of Carter and Rowan counties, held at Olive Hill, on Saturday, 7th day of May, 1864, S. EIFFORT was called to the Chair and Z. TYRRE, appointed Secretary. Dr. John Stell, James Watson, Wesley Fultz, Tobias Logan, Jr., L. T. Taber, and George Ham, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were adopted without a dissenting vote—

Resolved, 1. That we utterly repudiate the action of Guthrie, & Co., in their attempt to transfer the Union party of Kentucky over to the Peace Democracy.

2. We are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion, the destruction of every thing in the way of a complete restoration of the Union, under the Constitution, over all the States, and a permanent peace among the people of all the States of the Union.

3. That having confidence in the honesty, patriotism, and wisdom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we are in favor of his re-election to the position he now occupies,—believing that in the midst of civil war, his re-election is essential to a speedy termination of the contest, and the establishment of a permanent peace.

4. That we are in favor of holding a Union Convention at Louisville, on the 25th of May, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Baltimore Union Convention, and the appointment of an Electoral Ticket for the State, and we hereby appoint the following persons delegates to said Convention: S. Eiffort, Z. Tyre, Dr. John Stell, Dr. Burnam, James Watson, Wesley Fultz, Tobias Logan, Jr., L. T. Taber, B. W. Burt, B. Bond, George W. Underwood, B. Shepard, J. Roe, R. Million, C. W. Richards, James McGloire, D. Mookley, W. M. Gibbert, R. Lampton, Wm. Gray, L. M. Lewis, and T. Smith.

5. That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, *Union Press*, *Gazette*, *Times*, and *Commercial*, with a request that they publish the same.

S. EIFFORT and G. M. THOMAS addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions.

SEBASTIAN EIFFORT, Chairman.
Z. TYRRE, Secretary.

OWINGSVILLE, BATH COUNTY, KY.,

May 9th, 1864.

Editor of *Frankfort Commonwealth*—

An event, so startling and terrific in its nature, occurred in this usually quiet mountain village today, that I feel it to be my duty to send you the particulars thereof. The anti-Coertional Constitutional States Rights Union, Democracy of Bath county, held a grand *pot-luck*, at the Methodist Church, in this place, and, notwithstanding it is county court day, and three hundred to four hundred people are in town, only twenty-two of the unfortunates were present. Some eighteen to twenty of the aforesaid anti-coertional breed of Bath county were nominated, and unanimously elected, as delegates to the anti-Coertional Constitutional States Rights Union Democratic Convention, to be held in Louisville, sometime in May or June, or some other time. One of the delegates elected was personally present and did not object to going.

And when we take into consideration, Messrs. Editors, that every one of those delegates are men of mighty intellect, and possessed of oratorical powers so great, that were PATRICK HENRY, DANIEL WEBSTER, or HENRY CLAY, still alive, and in the councils of the nation, they, sirs, would fail to let their voices be heard, while this mighty array of talent and wisdom from Bath county were holding the world spell bound with *gigantic strains of eloquence*. Were you, Messrs. Editors, to ask these men what their politics were? they would throw themselves back on their dignity, and tell you, they are for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is! that they are opposed to abolitionists, and secessionists both; that they have always voted the Democratic ticket; and that the Democratic is the only party that can save this Government! "Oh! ye gods and little fishes!" What a pity that party has become so corrupt.

After deliberating at great length, the *pot-luck* was brought to a close by resolving that after mature deliberation, they had come to the conclusion, that they were in favor of electing LOUIS NARLEY or GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States.

Yours, &c.
MORE ANON.

War News and Army Items.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR BREMUDA LANDING, May 9, 1864.

To E. M. Stanton:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1,700 cavalry we have advanced upon the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and safely brought them to our present position. They are colored cavalry, and are now holding the position as our advance toward Richmond.

General Kautz, with 3,000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up James river, forded the Blackwater and burned the railroad bridge over Stormy creek, below Petersburg, cutting into Beauregard's force at that point. We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, and destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies. Beauregard with a large portion of his command was left south of the cutting of the railroad by General Kautz; but the portion which reached Petersburg, under Hill, I have whipped to-day—killing, wounding, and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well contested fight. Lieutenant General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

Despatches have been received this evening from Grant, dated at one o'clock yesterday. The army has made a stand at Spottsylvania. There had been some hard fighting, but no general battle had taken place there. The army is represented to be in excellent condition, and with ample supplies.

Gens. Robinson and Morris were wounded. No other casualties to general officers are reported.

Gen. Wright has been placed in command of Sedgwick's corps.

Gen. Grant had no design to renew the attack to-day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply train, so as to advance without it.

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Star says:

A messenger got in last night from the army, who left Spottsylvania yesterday, and came on horseback to Aquia, and then came here on a gunboat. At twelve o'clock the fight was going on at Spottsylvania C. H. We held the place at that hour, and Lee gave evidence of being weakened, and was falling back. The messenger had an escort of one hundred and fifty cavalry, and, as guerrillas were frequently encountered by the way, it is not improbable that many of the escort were captured when returning to the army. Our wounded are reported to be 15,000, the most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and so thick are they lying in the streets and on the pavements that the cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling upon them. It is said there are between 2,000 and 3,000 rebel wounded there also, who were left on the field.

Advices from the front to three o'clock yesterday afternoon are received. On Monday, Warren encountered the rebel rear-guard at Spottsylvania C. H. A sharp fight immediately ensued. Our troops were at first repulsed, but rallying, advanced with great impetuosity on the enemy, driving him beyond the Court House. On Monday, an artillery duel was opened and kept up south of Spottsylvania.

Gen. Sedgwick was shot in a skirmish near Spottsylvania C. H. A ball entered his eye, killing him instantly.

Butler is moving on to Richmond on the south side of James river. Grant and Butler are evidently planning a race for the rebel capital. Grant is little ahead, and the chances are that he will be first to enter it. He has but one day's short marching to accomplish it.

BREMUDA HUNDRED, VA., May 10.—Fighting commenced yesterday and continued till night, between General Hickman's brigade and several other brigades, under General Smith. General Beauregard commanded in person during the fight. Our force drove the enemy back three miles, nearly to Petersburg. We hold the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg. Gen. Kautz's cavalry succeeded in destroying some portions of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad at Hick's Ford, and captured many rebel prisoners.

In a despatch from near Spottsylvania Court House, dated Monday night we take these paragraphs:

Burnside on Monday began the attack on the left with great fury and with an encouraging degree of success. He had a fight the day before, in which, to use his own words, "Wehipped old Longstreet." Our army could not be in a more cheerful condition.—The men are sanguine of success, and count the days when they shall in triumph enter the rebel capital.

Lee lately issued an order in relation to supplies, in which he said that his communication with Richmond was cut off, and it was impossible to furnish the men with supplies. Hill's corps had not rations issued for three days. Lee enjoins upon his men the necessity of capturing supplies from the Yankees. Up to this moment they have failed to capture a single wagon.

The roads are in excellent traveling order, but very dusty. All the battles thus far have been a series of attacks and repulses. Muskets were almost entirely used, the swampy nature of the ground, rendering artillery impracticable. Lee very absurdly claims a victory, when he withdraws from our front and retires toward Richmond.

General Talbot's division of cavalry whipped the rebel cavalry near this place, and drove them from Spottsylvania Court House; but being reinforced with infantry, they drove us a short distance. The Maryland brigade, Fourth division and Sixth corps, coming to their support, the fighting was exceedingly fierce. Generals Talbot and Robinson were both wounded.

General Sedgwick was shot through the head on Monday morning while superintending the moving of some heavy guns on an angle which the men had just prepared. There was no skirmishing at the time, but an occasional sharpshooter sent a bullet in that direction. Rebel prisoners captured on Monday report Longstreet's death.

A letter, dated at New Berne, North Carolina, May 7, states that on the evening of the 5th, the rebel ram Albemarle, accompanied by the Cotton Plant, and army gunboat Bombshell, captured by them at Plymouth, appeared at the mouth of the Roanoke river. The gunboats Miami, Whitehead, Ceres, and Commodore Hull, who were lying close to the river, in the Sound, on perceiving the ram, feigned entering the Sound, as if fearful of an encounter, but only anxious to draw the rams into the Sound. The rams entered and were pursued about a half a mile, when the gunboats Sassacus, Wyandott, and Mattabeset, double-enders, appeared.

Our gunboats, seven in number, immediately opened fire, and a terrific engagement ensued, lasting from 5 o'clock till 6 P. M. During the early part of the battle the Cotton Plant succeeded in making her escape, and the ram, firing rapidly, slowly and steadily retreated up the Sound. The Bombshell was soon captured, with all on board, thirty-four in number. The Sassacus, having an iron prow, steamed at full speed into the ram, striking her about the center, but apparently without inflicting any injury. The Sassacus, however, was compelled to retire, having her forward rudder knocked off and a 100-pounder Parrott shot fired by the ram through her boiler.

Night had now set in and the movements of the ram could not be accurately discerned. Closely pursued by our gunboats and under cover of darkness the ram succeeded in gaining and entering the Roanoke river, where our gunboats could not venture to follow her. The ram carried at least four 100 pound Parrott guns. She has not been seen since. Measures have been taken to capture or destroy her.

On the 11th May, the Secretary of War telegraphed the following to Gen. Dix—

A despatch was received from the Army of the Potomac, dated 5 P. M. yesterday, saying both armies held their positions at Spottsylvania Court House without material change. The enemy have been driven to their breastworks. The 6th corps under General Wright, had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle pits. Heavy skirmishing during the day. Nothing has been heard from Sherman or Butler since 9 o'clock of yesterday.

May 11, P. M.—To General Dix:—No intelligence has been received by this department from the army of the Potomac since my despatch of this morning. A despatch from Gen. Sherman dated Tunnel Hill, May 10, states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found the position too strong, and had taken his position on Snake Creek Gap. Sherman was in front of Buzzard Roost awaiting the arrival of a part of his forces. This despatch came via Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed six hours in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all lines south of Nashville.

No intelligence has been received to-day from Butler's command, except that 500 rebel prisoners, including one nigger, had arrived at Fortress Monroe, from City Point, in charge of a negro guard, from Butler's command.

Nothing of a recent date has been received.

E. M. STANTON.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune dated May 10, from the front says:

Our losses in the battles of Sunday and yesterday will probably amount to at least 2,500. Generals Grant and Meade were at the front last night, personally superintending Hancock's attack.

After dispatching our special messenger last evening, a heavy cannonading was opened on the rebels occupying Spottsylvania Court House. Under cover of this fire Hancock crossed the little river Po and reached the enemy beyond the town.

News has reached us this A. M., that the communication is now opened between it and Washington, via Bell Plain, and the Fradsky mail is just in from Washington. By this way our wounded and prisoners are also to be sent. We now hold about 5,000 prisoners.

By a Richmond paper, found on a prisoner, it is stated the body of Wadsworth was buried by them at Wilderness. This would seem to determine, certain, of his death. It also stated that Butler was within thirteen miles of Richmond.

Our army is pressing Lee's retreating forces upon all sides, while our troops under Sheridan have been performing prodigies of valor. Our troops sustain their hard marching with wonderful endurance and are in good spirits. For a long time after our Wilderness fight it was difficult to make many men believe our movements was not a retreat; but when ascertaining beyond question we were still advancing, their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and made the woods ring with huzzars for Grant and everybody. Our wounded have suffered severely, and but for the humane and tender regard for their condition we should undoubtedly ere this have been upon the south bank of the Anna.

Washington, May 11.—It is reported that last night our headquarters were two miles in advance of Spottsylvania Court House. A general advance was ordered for 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and the firing from that hour to sundown is said to have been very heavy. It is stated that Grant had captured a large amount of commissary stores.

It is reported that Grant has flanked Lee both on the right and left. A terrible battle occurred yesterday. Lee was driven across the South Anna river. Grant is still in close pursuit.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 11.—After three days heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, the enemy were driven back to Rocky Ledge and Buzzard Roost Mountain, from which we are fast expelling them. Everything is going on in a satisfactory way.

There are reports that Gen. Steele is threatened by a heavy rebel force at Little Rock.

The Seventh Regiment of the Ohio National Guards (13th Ohio Infantry) have been ordered to Washington. Six of the other regiments at Camp Dennison have received marching orders. Destination not named.

IMPORTANT TO NON-RESIDENTS UNDER A DRAFT.—The Solicitor of the War Department has issued the following regulations:

When a person claims exemption from draft on the ground of non-residence, the Board of Enrollment will be justified in granting it if he makes satisfactory proof on three points:

1. His non-residence in the district where he claims exemption at the time of his enrollment therein. 2. What his place of actual residence was at the time when the enrollment was made. 3. That he was or is actually enrolled, and has been drafted, or is liable to draft in his place of actual residence.

Whoever has been enrolled in one district, and intends to claim exemption from draft by reason of residence elsewhere, must take care to be enrolled where he resides. If the corrected enrollment be promptly effected, an application thereafter made to the Provost Marshal General, or to the Board of Enrollment, will protect him against double liability, but if he neglects this privilege he ought not to escape all military service in time of war, by proving that an error had been made in the place of his residence, the spelling of his name, or the description of trade or occupation.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Ladies' National Covenant.

We give in brief the proceedings of a meeting held in Washington, on Monday, May 2, by the ladies now congregated in that city, to establish an Association, the main object of which is to discourage the use of foreign luxuries, which are draining the country of its bullion and also to encourage a system of economy in all the departments of life, consistent with the necessities and the condition of the country during the present war. The constitution of the Association is brief and explicit, and, with the resolutions and pledge adopted, will present the whole subject before the public.

"Advisory and Organizing State Committees" were appointed for all the States, comprising generally the wives of members of Congress. An address was adopted and ordered to be published, appealing "To the WOMEN OF AMERICA" to unite in the good work, from which we intended making some extracts, but after deliberately perusing the document, have determined to give it entire. After stating the object of the Society, as above given, the address claims for the patriotic effort the examples, at once "august and encouraging," of the women of the revolution, and thus proceeds:

In 1776 the women of Massachusetts, actuated by the same impulse that inspires us, assembled in the city of Boston, as we have met here, and resolved to serve the country by an effort of self-sacrifice far greater than we are called upon to make.

On the 9th of February, three hundred matrons, each the mistress of a household, met as we do now, and signed a pledge to abstain from the use of tea, the greatest luxury of the time, and the very life of all the social gatherings for which our New England ancestors were so famous. Three days after, twice that number of blooming young girls met in the same place and signed like pledges; from that brave assemblage of women non-importation societies sprang up, that produced an effect upon the mother country almost equal to that created by the success of our revolutionary armies. During all the terrors of the war, these noble women held firmly to their pledges, and by their earnestness awoke the sympathy and co-operation of every sister colony in the land. The spirit thus aroused extended itself to imported goods of all kinds, and every hearthstone was turned into an independent manufactory. Thus it was that the flax wheel, the hatchel, and the hand-loom became sublime instruments of freedom in the hands of American women. The house mothers of seventy-six not only kept their pledge of non-importation, but with their own hands wrought from the raw material the garments which clothed themselves, their husbands, and children. The pledge which they took, and kept so faithfully, evoked not only great self-sacrifice, but hard, hard toil, such as the women of the present day scarcely dream of. Had they not endured and labored while their husbands fought, we should have had no mighty Union to pray and struggle for now.

We, the women of '64, have the same object to attain and the same duties to perform which were so nobly accomplished by the women of '76. Shall we not follow their example, and take up, cheerfully, the lesser burdens that the welfare of our country demands? They gave up the every comforts of life without a murmur, can we refuse when a sacrifice of feminine vanity is alone required?—Can we hesitate to yield up luxuries that are so unbecoming when the very earth trembles under our feet from the tread of armed men going down to battle, and almost every roof throughout the land shelters some mother lamenting the son who has fallen gloriously with his face to the foe, or a widow whose husband lies buried so deeply among the masses of slain heroes that she will never learn where to seek for his grave?

When the wife of a great prince, whose husband was absent at the siege of Troy, was urged by her friends to put on her royal robes and be cheerful, she answered: "My husband is under the walls of Troy; shall I adorn my hair while he wears a helmet?—Shall I dress in new robes while he carries arms? No! my raiment shall be like his hard labors, and in sadness will I pass the time of this mournful war."

Patriotism is beautiful in all eyes, and was shared alike by the lady of classic story and the mother of the Revolution, clad in her homespun dress and steadily performing more than household duties. Compare the spirit of these women with the reckless extravagance which has marked the duration of this terrible struggle for the Union, and the contrast is indeed humiliating. Still the women of America are not unworthy of their ancestors. Thoughtless they may be, and luxuriously extravagant from long habits of prosperity, but cruel and unjust, never! Appeal to their reason and gentle feelings, and the women of this day will prove themselves capable of as noble deeds as ever marked the struggles of the Revolution. Convince them of the evils their thoughtlessness is producing, and the remedy is certain.

It has not yet been sufficiently impressed upon them that the encouragement of extravagant importations is injurious to the public good. To impress this vital truth upon the women of the Union, we have entered into this solemn covenant, not only lauding ourselves to a general system of economy in our persons, but holding it as a duty to impress upon others how unwomanly it is to make outward display a paramount subject of thought when the nation is in the throes of a rebellion, such as the world never saw. Gathered here in the centre of the nation, a handful of women, intent on a single object, anxiously for the good of the country, we appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of our sister women throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let it be well understood, that every ounce of gold that goes from the country detracts from the pay of the soldier who is fighting for our salvation, and diminishes the wages of our sister women, who toil for their bread, into a miserable pittance that scarcely suffices to keep them from starvation. The precious metal that flows from this country to Europe for the luxuries we do not need, increases the price of gold here, depreciates the value of our national currency, and helps to sweep the necessities of life beyond the reach of the working men.

It is a painful truth, for which we shall yet learn to blush, that the importations of the most expensive goods manufactured in Europe have been far greater during the war than at any time in the history of our country. The importations last week at the New York custom-house alone amounted to five millions of dollars, and all that week—which will yet find its ignoble record in history—the streets of Washington were blocked up with weary soldiers, marching through mud, rain,

or dust, down to the Army of the Potomac, which now lies with bated courage waiting for the carnival of death which is almost flinging its crimson shadow over us.

For the good of our country and the honor of our sex, let us redeem ourselves from this reproach of wanton extravagance. Let us prove by cheerful retrenchment, that the women of the country are not so wedded to luxurious self-indulgence that they cannot fill a glorious page in the history of this war and yet retain all that is retiring and beautiful in womanhood. In all humane works they have proved themselves charitable, kind, and munificent. Let these comprehend that self-abnegation will accomplish more than works of charity, and they will not be less earnest to sacrifice than they have been to act.

It must not be said of us, that we have been willing to give up our husbands, sons, and brothers to fight or die for the Union, and yet refuse to renounce our laces, silks, velvets and diamonds. That thought would cover us with shame before the nations of the earth. No, our women of the Union only lack knowledge of the means by which they can prove themselves true helpmates of the heroes who are fighting our battles.

Impress it upon them that in discouraging excessive importations and adopting goods manufactured at home, they keep gold in the country, reduce the rates of exchange, and establish confidence in the Government, and they will prove how far patriotism can rise above female vanity in the heart of American women.

In order to invoke this spirit of self-sacrifice, it is important that the great object of the covenant we have made should be broadly circulated and thoroughly understood. It discourages prodigal expenditures of any kind, recommends the use of domestic fabrics wherever they can be substituted for those of foreign make, and advises simplicity of attire, both as a matter of policy and good taste.

It asks the great sisterhood of American women to aid in this reform before it is too late. Thank God! science has given us the means of reaching thousands and thousands in a single hour. While we make this covenant, the thought that thrills our hearts may tremble in fire along the telegraph, and awake kindred inspiration throughout the entire land.

By every means of communication in our power let us urge the necessity of prompt action. In every town and village throughout the Union some women who loves her country is impelled to establish an auxiliary society, and forward the names to the ladies' committee to act for the State in which her duty lies. We ask simultaneous action, earnest work and generous self-sacrifice at the hands of our sister women. With their aid, help, a work will be accomplished, so important in its results, that the women who share in it may, hereafter, leave the emblem of our object as the richest jewelry that she can leave to posterity.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

The attention of county clerks, assessors, and all others interested, is called to the subjoined opinion of Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General of the State. I find in many of the counties that the civil officers, either through ignorance of the law or negligence, have failed to collect the taxes and fines due from the militia, and pay the same into the State Treasury.

As it is the determination to enforce the provisions of the law, and render the militia of the State effective, all delinquencies will be rigidly investigated, and the parties failing in the performance of duty will be promptly proceeded against in the District Court at Frankfort, or other court of proper jurisdiction.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

SIR: In response to questions propounded by you, involving a construction of various provisions of the "State Guard law," I have to say—

1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list, annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, living within their respective limits, and it is the duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands of the clerk of the county in which such persons live, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental, battalion, and company officers at certain times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It also provides for regimental, battalion, and company drills and musters at stated times.

3. It is the duty of each company commander, within ten days after each muster or drill, to leave with the clerk of the county court a list of the names of all members of their respective companies who shall have attended said muster in accordance with the requirements of the law. On every member of the enrolled militia not thus returned, "there shall be assessed, in lieu of the military service which he owes to the State, the sum of fifteen cents for each muster or drill which such person has not attended, properly armed and equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due from each person shall be collected from such persons in the year next ensuing after their failure thus to attend such musters, in the same manner, and by the same means, as are provided for collecting the county levy."

4. If commanders of companies do not return any persons as having been present at the prescribed musters and drills, the officers charged with the collection of the county levy should presume that none of the enrolled militia were present, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fifteen cents from every member of the enrolled militia in the county where such defaults occur. The law presumes that the enrolled militia were present where the people in any county have failed to attend and elect officers of the enrolled militia. If the failure of the enrolled militia to elect their officers is permitted to relieve them from the assessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military service, the manifest object of the Legislature in organizing the militia would be defeated.

5. If, however, assessors fail to make and return a list of the enrolled militia to the office of the county clerks in due time, there can be no assessment and collection of the fine of fifteen cents, because the civil officers would have no basis upon which to set or determine who constituted the enrolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, is against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for every neglect of duty under the State Guard law.

6. Judges of elections for officers to command battalions and companies may be appointed by the senior officers of the regimental district, or in such other manner as the Governor, through the Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

May 11, 1864.—LW&W3t—319.

NOTICE.

Margaret Heron Smith, adm'r, P.B., } Partition in
Chas. C. Heron Smith, et al, deit's, } Equity.

J. L. Heron Smith, adm'r, P.B., } Partition in
J. L. Heron Smith's heirs & co, deit's, } Equity.

The above causes have been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estates of Margaret Heron Smith and J. L. Heron Smith deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the first day of June next for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. LINN, Commissioner.

Frankfort, April 15, 1864—lm—308.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort, Ky., May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops can protect the several counties of the State from the small bands of guerrillas, horse thieves, and marauders, who, in small parties, manage to elude the regular forces, it is therefore, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, Ordered:

1. That the Commanding officer of each Regimental District or Enrolled Militia, is charged with the defence and protection of his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, at any time, the whole or such portion of the Militia, comprising his command, as may be necessary. He is hereby ordered, upon the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out so much of his command as may be necessary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon them by law, requiring such assistance.

11. Any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, or having turned out, shall disobey any lawful order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military offence. The law prescribes that, "when any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations that govern the armies of the United States," and all officers are charged with seeing those laws, rules and regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

To the Militia of Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SERVICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the enemy, and the Government wishes to enlist its property and safety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authority from the State, but organize at once—at the posts of Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Burnside Point, Moundsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Paducah.

Company

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

New Advertisements.

OFFICIAL.—The Governor, by proclamation, offers a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of William Maddox, indicted for the murder of W. A. Brothers, to the jail of Washington County.

NOTICE.—The Jailor of Anderson county advertises a runaway negro. See notice.

GOV. BRAMLETTE. We understand, yesterday received a despatch from Gen. SHERMAN, requesting a corps of Surgeons to be sent to his army under Gen. THOMAS.

The California Peace Democrats held a State Convention on the 11th May, and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention. Resolutions were passed declaring that the war is conducted for Abolition purposes and to revolutionize the Government, urging the National Democratic Convention to pledge the party to the restoration of peace upon just and honorable terms. An effort was made to condemn war for any purpose, but failed for reasons of policy only.

The Nashville Union talks about "A monument to General Grant. You had better wait till he is dead, Union. Erect a monument to your friend Lincoln if you like."—*Louisville Journal.*

Is it not selfishness in the Journal to ask the Union to do such a thing? Has it not made enough out of the Government, since Mr. Lincoln was President, to enable it to expend a sum sufficient to erect a hand some monument to Mr. LINCOLN, and have a large fortune left? If it should determine to do its duty in the premises, we suggest, as an appropriate figure for one panel, a representation of the Journal in the form of a *Viper*, struggling to strike its fangs into the President.

The Louisville Democrat is mistaken. We made no "guesses" about the question of a coalition between the factions opposed to the Union party in this State—one of which factions got off the Union train in March 1863, and got on the disloyal Wickliffe no more men and no more money train; the other got off the Union train last fall, and at Cincinnati got on the "Conservative" alias VALLANDIGHAM'S "Peace Democracy" train. We leave "guessing" where it properly belongs—to the Northern Editors who control the Journal. We inquired whether or not there was a proposition pending for the two trains to unite, inasmuch the passengers and managers of both were incited by the same object?

But the Democrat appears to be afflicted with "Summer—Phillips—Abby Kelly" on the train. We do not wonder at it. The faction to which those parties belong have ever been "the natural allies" of the partizan traitors who incited the rebels to insurrection. The traitors of the South have publicly and authoritatively announced to the world that the Northern fanatics, represented by the parties which so deeply affect the brain of the Democrat, were their best friends, and that they were under obligations to them as such. When they nominated GERBERT SMITH in opposition to Mr. LINCOLN, leading Southern traitors wrote letters congratulating Mr. SMITH and his faction. The same parties are now against Mr. LINCOLN. They may be for Gen. McCLELLAN; probably they are as he was the first to urge the President to free the negroes of the South. They should certainly be grateful to him for it. They are not for Mr. LINCOLN, that is certain; and while they may not directly vote for the nominee of the Peace Democracy at Chicago, they intend to vote as to aid his election, if it were possible.

Those who control the Chicago concern know how to accomplish their ends, by dividing that they may conquer. By inculcating their partizans with the "Greely-Summer-Phillips-Abby Kelly" disease, these same leaders have often infected the people in old partizan campaigns with the disorder, and divided them up into factions, whereby they secured "the five loaves and two fishes" to themselves; they played the game at Charleston, and again at Baltimore, in 1860, to break up the Government; we should not be surprised, if they have had these fanatics in their pay, to these many years; they have always patted them on the back, and urged them on; they are now doing so, in reference to the Cleveland movement the fanatics have on hand. With Mr. LINCOLN's election "the loaves and fishes" passed from them; they can not live without power and place; and for power and place they are willing to barter, not only their Government, but their future salvation.

There is no use of writing to the members of Congress from this State, who are helping the Journal clique to divide the Union party of Kentucky, and giving aid and comfort to the traitors and rebels in arms against the Government, and, also, to the disloyal Peace Democracy. Every body can see that a change has come over their dream;—"that where as they once saw clearly, they are now blind; that whereas their voices and words once had the ring of the true Union metal, they now give an uncertain copperish sound; that whereas they once refused to associate with treason's advocates and ex-cusers, they now are "hale fellows well met," and assimilate in thought and feeling with the preachers of treason—exemplifying to the world that *Treason like Vice,*

"Is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
But, seen too oft, familiar with his face,
He steals upon the sightless, and embraces."
We leave them with the people; and when the assizes for their trial comes, we have an abiding confidence, that they will be consigned to vile dust.

"The retirement, whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

MR. INGERSOLL. the Union candidate for Congress in the Illinois district vacated by the death of Mr. LOVELL, has been elected by some five thousand majority.

A letter from Hilton Head, South Carolina, states that a deserter from the rebels at Charleston, reports sixteen heavy mortars have been mounted in Fort Sumpter, to fire upon Morris Island batteries, and four columbiads command the inside channel toward Sullivan's Island.

It is also stated that a combined land and naval attack has been ordered on Sumpter. Seven iron-clads are finished and afloat in Charleston Harbor. Folly Island has been fully prepared for an anticipated attack from the enemy. All indications point to an early assumption of rebel offensive operations.

We have reports from Charleston to the effect that the rebels have mounted heavy mortars on Fort Sumpter commanding our fortifications on Morris Island. There are other indications that the enemy are about to assume the offensive. On the 23d ult., as Miss Anna Pickens, a daughter of Ex-Gov. Pickens was being married to a young officer, named De Rochelle, a shell exploded in the church inflicting a mortal wound. The marriage ceremony was proceeded with, though she died almost as soon as it was concluded.

Revealing its Fangs!

The Louisville Journal is growing so desperate, that it some times neglects to conceal its aims and desires. One of these articles appears in its issue for May 11, denouncing the Administration, and advising revolutionary means to get rid of the President and other officers of the Government. That we may not be even suspected of misrepresenting the Journal, we give an extract from the article:—

"The present campaign, as we have said, will end the contest, if the side of the government triumphs, but not in the opposite event; yet the ending of the contest by the triumph of the side of the government will be only the first great step toward the preservation of the Union. The men in power as well as the men in rebellion, are the enemies of the Union; and, if they are not expelled from power, they will use victory to subvert instead of re-establishing the government. Their expulsion from power, and the election of men who will use victory to re-establish the government, forms, in the event supposed, the next and last great step in the preservation of the Union. Let the friends of the Union prepare to take this step, whatever may be the issue of the summer campaign. If the issue is successful, as Heaven direct, the step will be necessary to improve victory, and to consummate the preservation of the Union; if the issue is unsuccessful, as Heaven forbid, the step will be necessary, not only to improve victory but to achieve it. In either event, the step will be necessary to the preservation of the Union. As the loss of the campaign, if unhappily the campaign should be lost, would not absolve patriots from the duty of renewing the prosecution of the war, so the winning of the campaign, if it happily shall be won, will not absolve patriots from the duty of expelling the revolutionists from power. This duty, as an essential part of the paramount duty to preserve the Union, hinges on something higher than military events.—*Low. Jour. May 11.*

The careful reader of the Journal's article, will not fail to note, that the article is intended, like the one of April, 1861, to incite "if happily" it could do so,—"which Heaven forbid,"—the people to revolution against the Administration. With great pretense of a strong desire that the Union armies should succeed, the entire article shows that the Journal is praying for defeat; and whether defeat or success—"in either event,"—it is for expelling the Administration from the power with which they are Constitutionally clothed. Nothing but their expulsion from office will satisfy the Journal.

The Journal's assertion, that the President and his Cabinet are enemies to the Government, alike with the rebels and traitors in arms, plainly shows that the Journal is fast descending to the depths of treason itself. Mr. LINCOLN's Administration are, undoubtedly, the enemies of the pseudo-Government of the so-called Southern Confederacy, like the traitors are the enemies of the United States Government; and it is because of that enmity, on the part of the President, that the Journal is so bitterly and viperishly opposed to him, and is urging the people to "drive him" from the place to which they elected him—"to expel him from power" conferred upon him by the voters of the Union, through the Constitutional modes, and which he is using to suppress the armed insurrection inaugurated to overturn the Government he is sworn to maintain.—Had he permitted VALLANDIGHAM, T. H. SEYMOUR, FERNANDO WOOD, PENDLETON, GUTHRIE, PRENTICE & Co., to have controlled him, and let the Southern traitors destroy the Government, it would have all been right; and no one would have witnessed the Journal appealing to the people to drive him from office—to expel him from power.

But the object of the Journal, and those with whom it acts, will not be accomplished. Its appeals to mobs will be disregarded by the people, and the chalice will be returned to its own polluted lips. The Union armies, under the providence of God, who planted our people on this soil, and protected us through so many trials and dangers, will be victorious; the Union and the Government will be preserved from the destruction traitors in arms and traitors in our midst are endeavoring to accomplish; and after the fiery trial, they will be as Mr. CLAY said, "stronger and better for the attempt to destroy them."

The Journal had better take warning. At one time it had a reputation for devotion to the Union; but its open vituperation of the Administration and the Government, and the aid and comfort it is giving to the enemies of the Union, are fast destroying the last vestige of that reputation, and placing it in the ranks of the organs of the traitors.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—On Wednesday night a large and fashionable audience greeted the "Troupe" at the above named hall, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. BELLA GOLDEN as "Little Barfoot," fully sustained her reputation as a chaste and elegant actress, and won praise from the most aesthetic of critics. Miss EDNA, was charming as a spoiled beauty and village belle. Mr. MACAULY made all of William Peace, that could possibly be made by good acting, and Messrs. WEAVER and RANKIN "did" up the old "gentlemen" to perfection; one as the cool-calculating match maker; the other as the interested brother who wanted his sister to marry well. Mr. DAVIES, as "Jimmy" was excellent.

To-night will be presented the admired play, translated from the German, entitled *Ingomar*, or the *Grecian Maid*, and *My Neighbor's Wife*. BELLA GOLDEN as Parthenia, and Mr. MACAULY, as Ingomar.

To-morrow, (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, P. M., a *Grand Matinee* will be given by the Troupe for ladies and children, the programme is a very attractive one.

After the news from the armies, given in another place, was "made up," we received our Cincinnati exchanges, which contained telegrams from Washington, dated on the night of the 11th, stating that on the afternoon of the 10th the heaviest fighting of the campaign took place. The loss on both sides was very heavy. Gens. WARREN and BURNETT are reported killed. The following from a correspondent to the Gazette, is the fullest and most unfavorable to the Union army:—

Tuesday, a little after 12 o'clock, the fiercest of the late battles in the Wilderness opened. It raged till long after dark. Part of Burnside's corps was on our right, with the 5th and 6th Corps in the centre, and the 2d on the left. Our line extended along the north bank of the Po river, while that of the rebels was immediately on the opposite side, including Spotsylvania. About the middle of the afternoon our artillery shored shell and grape on the enemy's lines with terrible effect, but without checking his stubborn resistance. The enemy brought but little artillery into the action, depending chiefly on infantry charges. All the prisoners taken during the former part of the day were from Longstreet's and Hill's corps, which gave the impression that Ewell had withdrawn, but later events proved this erroneous. Toward evening the battle raged all along the line, each vying for the advantage ground, but neither gaining it. Generals Grant and Meade immediately supervised the whole action, and were frequently cheered during the heaviest firing. About dusk it was found that the enemy was throwing heavy columns round our right flank, with the intention of making a desperate effort to break through our lines during the night and capture a large amount of our supplies, which were coming up. Observing this the 6th Corps charged on his right centre while Burnside moved on his right. We drove him from his rifle pits and captured 2,000 prisoners and several guns. Grant now retired a short distance, to a new and better position, and all night our men rested on their arms, but the enemy did not advance, which led to the belief that he was severely punished, as he had a decided advantage in the evening. Our own losses in this day's fight were very heavy, but principally in wounded. The long marches and continued series of battles are wearing on our men, but not subduing their courage.

Later and Better.

After the foregoing was in type, and our forms ready for press, the annexed despatch was received by Gov. BRAMLETTE, and handed to us by him for publication:—

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1864.

To Gov. Bramlette:—
Despatches from GEN. GRANT dated 8 o'clock this morning, just received at this Department. He says:

"We have now ended the sixth day of very hard fighting; the result to this time is much in our favor, our losses, have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy; I think the loss of the enemy much greater than ours.—We have taken over five thousand prisoners in battle, whilst he has taken from us but few, except stragglers. I propose to fight it out, if it takes all summer."

The Government is sparing no pains to support him.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary War.

LATER.—We have by telegraph some later details of the fight of Tuesday, also of Wednesday. The fighting was the severest of the whole war. But every where the Union forces held their own. Gen. Rice was killed. Gen. Burnside and his men were noted for their gallantry.

They captured a rebel brigade, and at the end of the fight occupied the ground which Longstreet's men occupied in the morning.

DIED.

May 11, 1864, at the residence of her husband, in Shelby county, Ky., Mrs. SALLIE ALLEN BELL, wife of Mr. John W. Bell.

HEAD QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

To Colonel Commanding Regiment Kentucky Enrolled Militia:

Your attention is particularly called to General Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office. The Governor therein calls for ten thousand, (10,000) of the militia of the State, to serve for six months. This call is made that an end may be put to the pending war during this summer, and the fall find us enjoying all the blessings of peace. You are urgently requested to take this matter in hand at once, and raise a battalion, or if not a battalion, at least a company from your Regimental District, and report with them to the nearest point of rendezvous. The limited time allowed requires that we should commence work immediately and work in earnest. Having been honored by the strongest recommendations from your country, and through the trust thereby imposed in you been commissioned by his Excellency the Governor to an important military command, we are entitled to call upon and demand your earnest efforts to raise the men required in this call. I hope to hear a good report from you in a few days. The number of men required are to be raised, and if they are not, it rhyming with "read." Donec erunt promissa, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1864; and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PLAGG, Assistant Secretary.
May 12, 1864—w&w2w-319.

BISHOP SOULE.—We have already mentioned that the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South, would be held at City Roads Chapel, some miles north of Nashville, Tennessee, on the 19th of May. In this connection it may be interesting to notice the action of a conference held at Bethlehem, Logan county, Ky., in October 1861, over which Bishop Soule presided. The following is from the report of that conference published in the Nashville Christian Advocate, November 7, 1861:

"Brother Frogge presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, By those members of the Louisville Annual Conference, assembled at Bethlehem, Logan county, Ky.

"1. That it is with the deepest regret that we learn that Bishop Kavanaugh has appointed three of our members chaplains in the Federal army.

"2. That said appointment meets our unreserved disapproval.

"3. That these brethren who have received said appointments are repugnant to the principles and interests of the M. E. Church, South, and unworthy our confidence."

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The docket of the Court of Appeals for the Summer Term, 1864, will be closed on Monday, May 16. All records filed after that day will be docketed for the next Winter Term.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. Have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present.
L. J. BRADFORD, President.
Augusta, May 2, 1864—318w.

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

GREEN TEA. go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 25, 1863—t

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland, a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.
"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBER,"
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS,"
"W. M. MILLES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILLIAMS S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull—
"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

"H. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission,"
January 1, 1864—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY,
April 5, 1864.

"I HAVE in my possession a negro boy who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and is black color."

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEWIS HAMMOND, J. A. C.
May 17, 1864—wlm-1637.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court of Washington county, for the murder of W. A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the Jailor of Washington county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused L. S. the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Donec at Frankfort, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864; and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PLAGG, Assistant Secretary.
May 12, 1864—w&w2w-320.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PERCENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 30 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.) Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.) and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers' respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.

" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864—w&w2w-317.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Frankfort, April 25, 1864—4tw-312.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Macaulay, Golden and Weaver.....Managers.
H. F. Weaver.....Stage Manager.

THE citizens of Frankfort and vicinity are respectfully informed that on FRIDAY, MAY 13TH,

The Combination Dramatic Troupe!
Will give their fifth performance.

This FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 13th, 1864 will be performed the admired play, in five acts, translated from the German, entitled,

INGOMAR,

OR THE

Grecian Maid.

BELLA GOLDEN, AS PARTHENIA.

AND

B. MACAULY, AS INGOMAR.

The performance to conclude with the mirth-provoking Farce, received in its first presentation with shouts of laughter, entitled,

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

With cast of Characters that cannot be Excelled.

On SATURDAY, APRIL 14TH, there will be

A GRAND MATINEE

for the accommodation of the ladies and children, commencing at two o'clock, P. M., when an entertaining programme will be presented.

In rehearsal the great drama of

NICK OF THE WOODS,

A TALE OF KENTUCKY!

ALSO

The Little Rebel!

May 13, 1864—1t-320.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Great Attraction!

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

THE ORIGINAL AND FAR FAMED

Prof. W. J. McAllister

The younger, the great world-renowned and distinguished

PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

PHYSIST, ARCH-ILLUSIONIST, HUMORIST, AND

Wonder-Worker of the Nineteenth Century.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

Also, Miss JOSEPHINE A. DECOURTNEY the Great American Prestidigitatress.

For particulars see posters and programmes.

Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION—Dress circle, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents. C. A. HATCH, Agent.<

THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPRING CLEANING.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year. Of cleaning paint, and scrubbing floors, and scouring far and near; Heaped in the corners of the room, the ancient dirt lay quiet: The chairs all tippy-turvey, the house in most dreadful riot; But now the carpets are all up, and from the staircase top The mistress calls to maid and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are these rooms, these quiet rooms, the house but now presented, Whence we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cozy and contented. Alas! they're turned all upside down, that quiet suite of rooms, With slops and soap, and soap and sand, and tub and pails and broom; Chairs, tubs, stands, are standing round at sixes and at sevens, While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors in the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floor were cleaned a week ago, The carpet shook, and windows washed, as all the neighbors know; But still the sanctum had escaped—the table piled with books, Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its very looks— Till fell the women on them all, as falls the plague on men, And then they vanished all away—books, papers, ink and pen.

And now when comes the master home, as come he must of nights! To find all things "set to wrongs," that they have "set to rights!" When the sound of driving tacks is heard, though the house is far from still, And the carpet woman on the stairs, that harbinger of ill— He looks for papers, books, or bills, that all were there before And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fuss afoot; And wishes she were out at sea in a very leaky boat; He moans her at the parlor door, with hair and cap away; With sleeves tucked, and broom in hand, defiance in her eye: He feels quite small and knows full well there's nothing to be said, So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to bed.

IMMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—The National Intelligencer contains an interesting letter from the American Consul at Liverpool to the Secretary of State, in reference to emigration from the British Islands to this country. According to Mr. Dudley, there is very little need of legislation in this country with a view to stimulate the spirit of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. Every line of packets had engaged every berth in their vessels from April, the date of the letter, up to June, and one ship company informed the writer that they could send out fifty thousand emigrants to the United States in two months if they had the ships to carry them. What is needed is more ships. But legislation for the protection of the emigrants is highly proper.

A WAR INCIDENT.—Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom (brother of Brigadier General Ransom), of the Third United States regular artillery, at present in command of the Second brigade of horse artillery, Army of the Potomac, relates and vouches for the following incident.

One of his soldiers, in the late raid of Gen. Kilpatrick, received a ball that struck a testament in his pocket, and passed through it until it reached the 12th verse of the 6th chapter of 1st Timothy, where it stopped, and which it did not damage in the least. The verse is as follows: "Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art called; and hast professed a good profession before many witnesses."—Chicago Journal.

Extract from a Patriotic Letter. The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the annexed letter from a lady:

Editors Commercial.—Shall my husband hire a substitute? With a little economy we can easily raise the money. If he should go, I might never see his beloved face again; my babe might grow to manhood and never know his father. Shall I keep him then? I can do it. I know my power. Is it only Southern women who are brave enough to send their husbands and their lovers to the war, while they stay at home and work?—Southern women, who hold it a disgrace to labor? No, my husband must go, and my brother too, and so should every man that has a home. Three years ago, when he was eager to be off with the first troops, I could not give my consent; I did not know the cause, I did not feel the need; but now my country calls for every man of strength and courage, and my husband must go with the rest. Hire a substitute! There should be no men left for substitutes. If my husband did not belong to the National Guard, I should tell him "now is the time to join them." O my country women, let us do what little there is left for us to do, and end this horrid war if it be possible.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.—In the distribution of the five hundred and sixty-five released prisoners recently arrived from Richmond, one hundred and four of the most enfeebled and helpless were sent to the Army Hospital, West's Buildings. Of this number thirty-three have since died, as we learn by the report, up to yesterday noon. Thirty-three deaths in a period of less than ten days! Thirty-three out of one hundred and four! Such a percentage of mortality is frightful. And this, too, in spite of the utmost efforts of human skill, of untiring and unremitted devotion to duty on the part of the medical officers, of faithful and well-directed labor on the part of the nurses, and of the most assiduous attention on the part of the ladies of Baltimore. All that could fan the flickering flame of life into a brighter glow was done by these ministers of humanity. The soothing voice of kindness, the rallying stimulant, the tempting delicacy, were all tried in vain. The vital force was expended, the wheels would no longer revolve in the face of a consuming friction, and the lamp of life burned to ashes. We suppose the undertakers' certificates read: "Died of debility, or exhaustion, or atrophy, or marasmus, or some kindred term. But on the page of history, and in the book of God's righteous retribution, the 'crowners' quest' will declare: 'Died of slow starvation in the hands of blood-thirsty assassins.'

The North Carolina Times says that Newbern and its surroundings are one complete vegetable garden. Dr. Page of the Sanitary Commission, has been in full blossom and radishes, lettuce, and asparagus ready for the table. His garden at the "Old Fifth" camp is splendidly arranged, and will be very productive. He has arranged a "stealing patch"—novel idea—where it is expected all soldiers will do their "lifting"—those who feel maliciously inclined to help themselves to green corn, watermelons, etc., will be entirely welcome.

PLUMS AND CURCULIO.—I have a little experience with plum trees, which I will give—(you may think me getting out of place, but I can't help it). About a year ago I took charge of nine plum trees that had not borne a plum for six years—they were beginning to die, covered with moss and knots. I washed them with lye, using a brush to apply it; tied two rounds of cotton round each tree, and as soon as the buds began to look white every morning threw a pan of ashes into each tree while the dew was on; kept this practice up until the plums began to ripen, and had a fine crop of plums. A great many of the plums dropped off and were stung; yet I persevered through the ankers and jokes that were thrown out while I kept steady on, and rapid them all with a feast of plums. This year the trees look thrifty.—Mrs. THANKFUL.—Michigan Farmer.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 23, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864—wktw3m—316.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

CAPITAL HOTEL.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Directors of the Capital Hotel Company, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, ON THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1864, the Capital Hotel, in the City of Frankfort, together with all the Furniture, Fixtures, &c., properly appertaining to the same.

As it is presumed that no person will desire to purchase without first giving the whole premises a personal inspection, all such are invited to make that examination for themselves.

Terms of Sale will be as follows: One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; and the balance, in equal payments, in one, two, and three years, with interest on the deferred payments.

Bonds of the city of Frankfort will be received at par upon any of the payments. The sale will take place in front of the premises, on the day of sale, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A. G. CAMMACK, President.

Frankfort, April 22, 1864—wktw3m—312.

The Louisville Daily Journal and Daily Democrat will each publish to amount of \$10 and the Observer and Reporter to amount of \$5, and send bills to President of Company.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD.

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pine Rappes, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappes, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Coast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Coast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheiving, S. Jago, Long, Pure Virginia, or Sweet, Spaniard, No. 2, Sweet Scented Orinoco, Canister No. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863—1y.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 24th day of April, 1864, a negro man calling himself DEERING, H., of yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Crutched, of Boyle county Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 9, 1864—wlm.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864. WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailor of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy. A. H. HEROD, Jailor Kenton county, Ky. April 4, 1864—wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 1, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Elias Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 2, 1864—lm—1635.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10, 1864.

The following list of taxes is due to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 56. John Trubee, part of 1,216 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 405-5 acres in Logan county, Muddy river, surveyed in the name of John Trubee; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8.61.

No. 284. James McClurg, 1,950 acres, part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Tennessee river; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$6.82.

No. 1,780. Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, belonging to Ann Graef, part of 1,000 acres in Hickman county, new Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, surveyed and patented in the name of Walter Brooks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$2.05.

No. 1,967. Samuel Longworth and J. Bailey, one-half of 18 acres in Monroe county, on Mills creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$30.3.

No. 1,970. Same, one-half of 275 acres, Monroe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Massie creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9.48.

No. 2,809. W. W. Dickerson, 600 acres in Livingston county, on Harriette and Parquet creeks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8.40.

No. 2,776. Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Scott county, on Ohio river, patented by John Cropper, years tax due 1859-60; amount of tax \$19.87.

No. 2,861. James and M. A. Spoolie and Jas. Clark, 800 acres in Green county, now Russell, on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long, patented in the name of A. Humphreys; years tax due 1861-2-3; amount of tax \$6.40.

No. 2,942. Marcus E. Blakemore, 418 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Union county, on Tradewater; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$14.58.

No. 2,961. G. W. Buster, 326 acres in Daviess county, on Panther creek, surveyed in name of Chas. Chilton; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$8 cents.

No. 2,983. Thomas Russell, 950 acres on Ponges creek, patented in name of John Scott, Jr.; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$9.

No. 3,091. Edwin Lett, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Little Muddy creek, N. W. cor. S. 7, T. 1, R. 4, W. 1, years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3.60.

No. 3,121. James Steudavant, 1,333 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Ballard county, pt. mil. entry, No. 7; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9.33.

No. 3,122. Same, 1,333 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Marshall county, pt. mil. entry, No. 184; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount due \$4.67.

No. 3,123. Thomas Jewitt, pt. of 1,216 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 811-1-9 acres in Logan county, on Muddy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$17.03.

No. 3,141. John A. Hicks, 300 acres in Owen county, head of Saver, surveyed in name of Austin Hicks; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1.40.

No. 3,146. Justis Morse, 601 acres in Marshall county; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$1.28.

No. 3,150. Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union county, on Water Oyster; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$2.72.

No. 3,163. W. C. Buck, (Nashville) 800 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in name of Hancock Taylor; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$6.00.

No. 3,129. Janette Gordon's heirs, 205 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$1.31.

No. 3,130. Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$7.05.

No. 3,181. Same, 600 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,133. Same, 500 acres in Union county, on Highland creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,184. Same, 600 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,125. Wm. M. Maxwell, 1,000 acres in Warren county, on Drakes creek; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.

No. 3,257. Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence county, on Big Sandy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$2.00.

No. 3,238. Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county, years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.05.

No. 3,163. W. W. Dickerson, 1,111 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Fleming county, between Flemingsburg and the Iron Works; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$13.

No. 2,762. Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Green county, on Rammels' creek, surveyed in name of Jo. Clarke, patented in name of Geo. Clarke; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1.40.

No. 3,128. W. H. Briggs, 157 acres in Crittenden county, on Harriette; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$4.

No. 3,281. Silas Stephens, by J. N. Barahill, 100 acres in Hopkins and Union counties, on Tradewater; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.00.

No. 3,238. Samuel H. Hall, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,294. Same, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,285. Same, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,286. Same, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$2.80.

Given under my hand this day above.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

N. B. Any owner, their attorney, or agent desiring to pay any of the above taxes, will forward the amount of taxes named and 50 per cent. interest for the first year's tax, 100 per cent. interest for the second year's tax, and 25 cents for each tract or lot for advertising. On 15th day of May the land will be forfeited, and it will then require 100 per cent. more to pay same again, and after that the amount due will bear interest at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum, and can be redeemed at that rate until the 10th day of May, 1866, when the time of redemption expires.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Feb 10-215m

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO. MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!! Tickets from \$1.00 to \$10.00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 505, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge.

October 30, 1863-6m.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Prussian Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Deep Red, Light Red, Rose, Fawn Red, Light Fawn Red, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mocha, Orange, Pink, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, State, Saffron, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863-wly.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep on hand for reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-wktwly.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

ETNA

INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ETNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.